

BUSY SESSION
OF THE SENATEHundreds of Bills Intro-
duced in that Body.

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT SUBMITTED

Measures Excluding and Expelling
Anarchy Offered by Several
Members—Large Crowds
Through the Galleries.

The Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress today held its first real working session. The organization of the body and reading of the President's message had hitherto prohibited the introduction of any legislation or the transaction of any business. Today the actual labors of the session began in earnest.

Sensors endeavored to outdo one another in introducing and placing upon the calendar bills and resolutions relating to every subject conceived of by eighty busy brains. The measures offered ran the gamut from anarchy to oceanography and from pensions to anti-trust laws. The gist of proposed legislation which had been accumulating for nearly a year was dumped into the hopper and the two bill clerks were kept busy for an hour filing and classifying all manner of proposed statutes.

Large Crowds in Galleries.

The fact that the House was not in session attracted double the usual number of spectators to the Senate galleries. The reserved sections were crowded with ladies, while the public spaces were massed exclusively by men.

The old Chamber had resumed its familiar dull appearance, devoid of flowers or gay coloring, with the grey light filtering through the glass roof, the floor littered with bills and scraps of paper, and the usual workshop air in evidence everywhere.

When the gavel was brought down, at noon, the Democratic side was almost deserted, while the Republicans made a brave showing. After a brief prayer by the Chaplain, the Senate jumped into the vortex of business.

A large number of annual reports were received and referred to committees. When "petitions and memorials" were called for in the order of business, every occupied desk was piled high with bills and documents.

Senator Platt of Connecticut was the first member recognized, although a score were upon their feet. Senator Lodge was second, and Senator Gallinger third.

Isthmian Canal Report.

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission was presented and was referred to the Committee on Isthmian Canals.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania presented a number of petitions and memorials which taxed the strength of two pages. Senator Hawley of Connecticut had his old anti-polymers petition and presented it. Senator Fairbanks offered several petitions against anarchy and anarchists.

Obligations of Banks.

Mr. Hoar offered bills to make uniform the obligations of all banks; for the protection of the President of the United States; and for other purposes. Joint resolutions in reference to the election of United States Senators were also introduced by Mr. Hoar. The Senator from Massachusetts also presented bills in reference to the salaries of the Vice President, Judges, and members of Congress, and amending the Constitution in reference to the commencing and ending of the terms of Congress.

New Chinese Commission.

Senator Gallinger introduced a bill for the appointment of a new Chinese Commission.

The bills came in in lots of from 50 to 200 and were piled up all over the desks occupied by the clerks. By 1 o'clock nearly 600 had been presented and the flood still continued.

Punishment for Assassins.

Senator McComas of Maryland offered a resolution providing for punishment by death of any person who assaults or attempts to kill a President or Vice President of the United States.

Senator Vest of Missouri offered a resolution providing for a penal colony to which all anarchists shall be deported.

Both resolutions were laid on the table. Senator McComas will address the Senate on his resolution tomorrow.

At 2:30 Senator Callum moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. This was agreed to and the Senate went into executive session.

At 2:32 o'clock the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

FOUR IMPORTANT BILLS.

Provision for Permanent Census Bureau and Vice Admirals.

Mr. Hale offered the following bills in the Senate today:

For a permanent Census Bureau; for the laying of a submarine Pacific cable, under the maintenance of the Navy Department; for revival of the grade of Vice Admiral; for regular promotion, and fixing rank and title of certain officers of the Navy.

NO MORE A BALLROOM.

Mr. Bell's Bill Prohibits Use of the Pension Building.

Representative Bell of Colorado does not want the Pension Building used as a place for holding the inaugural ball. He asserts that the cost of fitting up this building and preparing it again for service after the great social functions of the inauguration, as well as the loss sustained by reason of the fact that the Government business is interrupted for several weeks, amounts to tens of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Bell has introduced a bill in the House providing that no public building in the District of Columbia other than the Capitol shall be used in any manner whatever in connection with the inaugural ceremonies.

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CANAL TREATY SUBMITTED.

Hay-Pauncefote Agreement Laid Before the Senate.

The new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty regarding the Isthmian Canal was sent to the Senate today and was referred for consideration to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The terms of the treaty have been heretofore made public. It abrogates the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and gives the United States the right to absolutely own and control any canal that it may construct to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

It leaves to the United States the task of guaranteeing its neutrality without reference to other nations, and permits the United States to fortify the canal if it deems such a course necessary.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT CODE.

Amendments as to New Justices Offered in the House.

All is not well with the District of Columbia code passed at the last session of Congress, and which is to go into effect on January 1.

Already two amendments have been introduced in the House by Representative Norton. One provides that not more than six of the ten justices of the peace shall belong to the same political party; the other fixes the salaries of the justices at \$2,000 per annum, and makes an allowance of \$500 yearly for office rent and expenses. It also prohibits justices from receiving any fee from an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine for certain services or from their heirs or legal representatives.

It is said that numerous other amendments to the new code will be proposed between now and January 1, and also that an effort will be made to postpone the time when the code shall go into effect for a year in order that other changes considered by a large body of attorneys to be of the highest importance may be made.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS EMBODIED IN BILLS

LEGISLATION ALREADY PREPARED

Many of the Recommendations Presented in House and Senate.

Those Who Will Champion the Various Measures.

On nearly every point in the President's message someone has already introduced a measure in Congress, or is ready to do so as soon as the opportunity time shall arrive. On the subject of anarchy and restriction of immigration a number of bills have been offered in the House, the Committee on the Judiciary to finally select the one best responding to the exigencies of the occasion.

In the Senate Mr. Burrows of Michigan will take charge of the matter. Mr. Littlefield of Maine has been chosen as the mouthpiece of the Administration on the trust question, and the bills which he has introduced bear the stamp of official approval.

To Look After Chinese Exclusion.

Sensors Lodge and Fairbanks in the Senate and Representative Kahn of California, in the House, will look after Chinese exclusion. Senator Elkins of West Virginia has been selected to frame a bill embracing the President's views as regards the augmentation of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Messrs. Warren, in the Senate, and Newlands, in the House, are the champions of irrigation.

The Recommendations on Reciprocity.

With Cuba will not be drawn into a detailed plan until after the Cuban elections, and then the Ways and Means Committee of the House will originate whatever legislation may follow.

The greater navy and proposed army changes will be embodied in the naval and army appropriation bills originating in the House.

The Cable and the Canal.

Pacific cable legislation also will originate in the House, either Representative Corliss of Michigan or Representative Sherman of New York assuming the leadership.

Legislation on the Isthmian Canal in favor of the adoption of the new treaty will be passed on the lines suggested by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa. Representative Hopkins of Illinois has already introduced the bill looking to the permanent establishment of the Census Bureau, and bills for the establishment of a Department of Commerce were placed in the basket at the first day's session.

Although the prospects for speedy enactment of most of President Roosevelt's recommendations are unusually bright.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Adjournment Until Friday Gives Time to Formulate Them.

The object of the House in adjourning until Friday was to enable the Speaker to formulate some of the committees which it is necessary to announce as soon as possible. It is probable that upon the reconvening of the House Speaker Henderson will announce several committees.

The delay will also enable the members of the House to study the President's message and give them an opportunity to take preliminary steps in the preparation of measures to be acted upon by the House.

MUST SHOW TEETH TO AMERICA

Herr Pauncefote's Tariff Speech in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—In the Reichstag today the National Liberal Herr Pauncefote, who spent considerable time in America during 1900 and 1901, made a speech on the new tariff bill.

"The liberal views of President Roosevelt," he said, "would perhaps only cause a small reduction in the duties on the merchandise which America needs. Such a reduction is worthless. Therefore, we must show our teeth to the Americans. An augmentation of the agrarian duties is necessary."

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CONFIRMS MRS.
BONINE'S STORYDr. Ruffin Finds Blood on
Prisoner's Slipper.

SMEARS ON WINDOW SILL AND SHADE

Witness Testifies That They Con-
form to Hand of the Defendant.
Today's Proceedings in the
Ayres Murder Trial.

Dr. Sterling Ruffin, one of the expert analysts of the defense in the Bonine case, resumed his testimony in the Ayres murder trial this morning and was the chief witness of the day. He refuted the statements of Dr. Schaeffer, the Government chemist, who declared that, having made a careful examination of the wrapper and slippers, said to have been worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy, he found no traces of blood on either.

Dr. Ruffin testified that he found traces of blood on the right slipper, as well as on the wrapper, both of which he had subjected to tests. He also stated that he had examined the smears of blood on the window sill and shade of Ayres' room and that the marks conformed to the hand of the accused.

Blood on Slippers Also.

Dr. Ruffin resumed the statements he was making yesterday when court adjourned, relative to the discoloration on Mrs. Bonine's wrapper. Dr. Ruffin said in addition to examining the wrapper for blood spots, he also examined Mrs. Bonine's slippers, Ayres' undershirt, and the carpet and trunk in the latter's rooms. He secured specimens from the sole and upper of the right slipper, but none from the left. The specimens were subjected to the ordinary tests for blood, and blood corpuscles were found by the witness.

"Are you positive of this?" asked counsel.

"Positive," answered Dr. Ruffin firmly. The witness said, however, that he failed to discover traces of blood on the centre of the sole.

Scene in Ayres' Room.

Dr. Ruffin spoke of the exact location of pools of blood on the carpet in Ayres' room. He was asked as to the condition of the window sill in the apartment, and said:

"I found near the left end a blood stain. Nearer the middle of the sill I discovered more blood stains, and at the south extremity some smears which I thought had been made by the imprint of a human hand—the right one, judging from the position of the imprints."

Dr. Ruffin had traced these marks on tissue paper, which he produced in court. Didn't Care to See Tracings.

Mr. Fulton handed the tracings to Mr. Gould, who threw back the lapel of his coat as he said: "I don't care to look at them. I can see the imprints better on the board."

When Dr. Ruffin was indicating smears on the sill which he considered finger marks Mr. Gould came to his assistance and offered him a handkerchief.

"Doctor," asked Mr. Fulton, "did you make any comparison between this imprint and the hand of the defendant?"

"I did," said the witness, quickly, before Mr. Gould had time to object.

"Don't answer the next question, doctor," cautioned the District Attorney, "until I have an opportunity of objecting."

Mr. Gould Objects Again.

"How do these imprints compare with the hand of the defendant?" asked Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Gould objected. "The defendant has the right to go on the stand and make the comparison in person," asserted Mr. Gould. "Why this use of secondary evidence?"

Mr. Douglas, in declaring his right to ask the question, commented on the present condition of the stains on the sill.

"These stains," he said, "are not mere shadows of what they were when Dr. Ruffin examined them last July."

Right to Make Comparison.

Continuing, Mr. Douglas said it mattered not how distinct or otherwise the stains were, the defense had a right to make the comparison.

The question was finally admitted. "With her fingers flexed," stated Dr. Ruffin, "Mrs. Bonine's hand conformed closely to the imprints."

Then the lower end of the window shade in Ayres' room, about which so much has been said, was brought into play.

Dr. Ruffin said he found on the shade near where the cord was attached a smear of blood, apparently made by the index finger of a left hand. Dr. Ruffin said the cord of the shade was also stained with blood.

Corresponded With Prisoner's Hand.

The witness had measured the finger marks on the curtain and found them to correspond with the left hand of the defendant.

With reference to the wrapper, Dr. Ruffin said the discolorations on the outside were made by diluted blood. This question was asked to confirm Mrs. Bonine's statement that she washed the wrapper. In answer to Mr. Gould, Dr. Ruffin said he had never testified as an expert before. He declined examining the entire wrapper, as it would have involved too much labor and time. Dr. Ruffin said he had not examined all the specimens taken from the wrapper.

"You were told where you were expected to find blood," asked Mr. Gould.

"Yes, sir,"

Dr. Ruffin said he did not find any blood on the outside of the velvet collar of the garment.

Figuring on Blood Corpuscles.

Dr. Ruffin exhibited as one of his specimens a piece of the velvet yoke of Mrs. Bonine's wrapper.

"Did you find blood there?" asked Mr. Gould.

"No."

"And yet you testified yesterday," objected Mr. Gould.

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served Mr. Gould, "that the duck lining directly under this piece was discolored with blood. Did you not so testify?"

"I did," smiled the witness.

Mr. Gould displayed the piece of duck lining mentioned to the jury. It was about three-quarters of an inch in size.

Dr. Ruffin said he found traces of blood corpuscles on the duck lining.

"How many?" enquired Mr. Gould.

Dr. Ruffin did not specify the number, but said "numerous ones."

Mr. Gould and Dr. Ruffin figured out how many corpuscles would be found in a teaspoonful of human blood, and the witness and the District Attorney together agreed on the number at 10,000,000,000.

Objection by the Defence.

Mr. Gould then asked Dr. Ruffin if the wrapper, when he examined it for blood was in the condition he expected it to be in from what he had heard regarding the struggle the garment had figured in.

Mr. Douglas objected strongly to such a question being asked.

Mr. Gould said he had a perfect right to ask the question, and in support of his argument read from Mrs. Bonine's statement of the shooting as to the fatal struggle with Ayres. Mr. Gould read the defendant's words in his deep voice, which has a tragic ring. As he read the portion of Mrs. Bonine's deposition, the prisoner listened intently, almost with the air of one who was hearing it for the first time.

Complimented Mr. Gould.

When the District Attorney finished Mr. Douglas remarked: "I must compliment Mr. Gould on his musical and resonant voice."

"I am not responsible for the infections of my voice," flung back Mr. Gould in a deeper tone than usual.

"Why don't you read all the statement?" asked Mr. Douglas.

"Do you mean to say I have omitted anything?" demanded the District Attorney.

"You can make Dr. Ruffin your witness," suggested Mr. Douglas.

"You know very well we have not the funds with which to employ additional expert testimony," responded Mr. Gould.

Judge Anderson concluded that the question asked by Mr. Gould was one purely for the jury to consider and refused to admit it.

Dr. Ruffin Cross-Examined.

Mr. Gould then subjected Dr. Ruffin to a rigid cross-examination concerning the smear on the window sill.

"Now, doctor, couldn't my fingers get in those prints?" asked the District Attorney, placing his hand on the board.

"Oh, no," answered the witness, "not by any means."

How Imprints Were Made.

"Doctor, can you from the position of the hand print, tell the position of the person who made it?" asked Mr. Gould.

"If the person was inside the room it might have been made while the body was in various positions," was the answer.

"Which way was she facing?" asked the District Attorney.

"If she was inside when the imprint was made she was looking out," decided the doctor. "If she was outside when it was made she was looking in."

Mr. Gould seemed delighted at the witness' reply. "That's it; that's it," he repeated.

BANK DEFAULTER TO BE ARRAIGNED.

EXCITEMENT AT BALLSTON, N. Y.

Patrons of Institution Involved En-
raged Over Teller Fitcham's
Pecuniaries—His Wife and
Daughter Prostrated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The closing of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa and the accusation of embezzlement of over \$100,000 against the veteran teller, Charles E. Fitcham, is still the absorbing topic throughout this section.

The news of the defalcation spread rapidly to all the outlying towns and has roused to indignant activity all those holders of certificates of deposit, which are said to have been manipulated by Fitcham to his individual benefit for many years.

Resigned With Quiescence.

President Lamoreaux and Cashier Medbery are besieged with interrogatories in regard to the probable outcome of the whole matter and whether or not the depositors are fully protected.

It is generally believed that the depositor will be paid in full, that the financial institution's capital will remain unimpaired, and that the bank will resume business at an early day following the present investigation.

Bank Examiner's Search.

National Bank Examiner Graham, of Albany, and Van Vranken, of Schenectady, assisted by other experts, are making a most searching investigation, which will cover at least ten days or two weeks. It is stated that the defalcating teller, who is prostrated at his residence in the village of Ballston Spa, where he is guarded by Deputy United States Marshal Pelden, is both mentally and physically a sufferer, and is receiving the constant attendance of the family physician. For years Fitcham has suffered from a kidney difficulty, which has aged him more than his sixty years indicate.

To Arraign Fitcham.

It is understood that United States District Attorney Curtis, of Binghamton, will reach Ballston Spa this afternoon, when an effort will be made to arraign Fitcham before United States Commissioner Davison, of Saratoga Springs, who will leave this noon for the county seat.

His arraignment will probably take place at the Fitcham residence, and the teller will undoubtedly be held to the United States grand jury on the charge of misappropriating bank funds. Fitcham's wife and daughter, keenly realizing the disgrace that has befallen the family, are reported to be prostrated.

Arrival of the Oceanic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Arrived: Steamship Oceanic, from Liverpool.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th st. to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Newport News. See ad. page 7.

Dressed Common Boards, \$1.25 per 100 ft., by Frank Libbey & Co.

EVIDENCE IN
TOPPAN CASE.Charges to Be Made Against
Accused Nurse.

GAVE PATIENTS TARTAR EMETIC.

Enough Found in Mrs. Gibbs' Body
to Kill Twenty Persons—Money
Said to Have Furnished the
Motive of Crime.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Dec. 4.—Enough tartar emetic to kill twenty persons was found in the body of the late Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs, according to the report made by Prof. E. S. Wood, of Harvard University. District Attorney Holmes has decided to bring the case of Miss Jane Toppan, the nurse charged with murder, before a special grand jury, which will meet on Friday next.

The Davis Autopsy.

Prof. Wood, who has just concluded his examination of the viscera taken from the body of Mrs. Davis, has failed to find that she died from poisoning. The condition of the organs of her body indicates death from a natural cause—diabetes.

The evidence against Miss Toppan, which will be given to the grand jury will support these allegations of the Government.

Given With Criminal Intent.

That Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs died from tartar emetic administered with criminal intent; that Miss Jane Toppan had exclusive opportunity to administer the poison and did cause the patients to swallow the tartar emetic without the knowledge of Dr. Lattor, of Monmouth Beach, who was the physician in attendance.

Victims Knew of Notes.

That the motive was money; that Miss Toppan had destroyed two notes for \$400 given to A. P. Davis; that Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs knew of the existence of this indebtedness; that money known to have been in the possession of Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs was not found after their death; that Miss Toppan had exclusive opportunity to obtain and conceal the sums misused, and that Miss Toppan had purchased in Cambridge poison similar to that found in the bodies of Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs.

Depends on Prof. Wood.

Upon Prof. Wood the prosecution depends entirely for evidence to substantiate its assertion that Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Gordon were poisoned with tartar emetic.

Tartar emetic is the most common medicinal form of antimony, a mineral poison. It is a crystalline salt, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. When administered in small doses continuously, as in cases of slow poison, it stimulates a course of chronic intestinal inflammation. Given in large doses it produces frequently pain, purging and a final collapse, acting much as does a heavy dose of arsenic.

STILL IN BRIGANDS' HANDS.

Latest News Regarding Miss Stone and Mme. Tulkia.

Consul General Dickinson cabled the State Department this morning from Constantinople that he has just received a report by special messenger that Miss Stone and Mme. Tulkia are still held by the brigands in the woods of Gultipe, Bulgaria.

LEGISLATION FOR PHILIPPINES.

None Will Be Decided Upon Until the Return of Governor Taft.

No legislation for the Philippines is likely to be acted on by the Insular Affairs Committee of the House until the arrival of Judge Taft, Governor of the Islands, now on his way to Washington.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of that committee, said that legislation would be necessary for the islands on timber, mining, transportation, lands, navigation, banking, and currency, and other matters.

Banking and currency legislation is especially necessary, he said, because of the recent trouble over the relative value of the different forms of money used in the islands.

The suggestion of Secretary Root that the lands held by the friars, comprising about 500,000 acres of the best in the islands, should be acquired by the Government and sold as part of the public domain, would be acted upon this session.

He favored selling the land to bona fide settlers rather than in large parcels.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Bills Offered by Senators McComas, Nelson, and Others.

Sensors Nelson of Minnesota and McComas of Maryland today introduced bills providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry.

Nicaragua Canal bills were offered by Senators Morgan of Alabama and Perkins of California.

Mr. Forsaker submitted a bill granting to the widow of President McKinley the right to transport free all mail matter.

Senator Moore presented in all today 115 bills, that being the record for the day.

ON THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE.

Mr. Kitchin Offers a Bill Repealing Fifteenth Amendment.

Representative Kitchin of North Carolina has introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

This amendment declares that the right to vote shall not be abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Representative Shafer would, on the other hand, guarantee the right of suffrage to women. He has introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

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Improved Service West, E. & O. R. R. Under recent change of schedule, train leaving Washington 6:30 p. m. (daily) arrives in Chicago in time to connect with "crack" trains of West-ern roads, including "Overland Limited" and "California Limited," giving quick service to all Pacific Coast and intermediate points.

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SETH LOW AT WHITE HOUSE.

Discusses New York Affairs With President Roosevelt.

Mayor-elect Seth Low, of New York, made a midnight trip to Washington, reaching here in time for breakfast at the Arlington. He lunched with the President and during the afternoon had a conference with him upon New York appointments and questions relating to the police administration of that city.

President Roosevelt, since he served as a member of the New York police board, has taken an abiding interest in affairs relating to the department, and the new mayor, having great confidence in his judgment, is desirous of getting his ideas